Oxford Democrat.

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POLITICAL.

What a Whig Newspaper says.

The Tippecanoe Journal, published in Indiana, which is one of the oldest whig papers in that State, and always been devoted to the cause of its party cannot follow its friends over to the embrace of Mr. Calhoun and his followers. We copy the following from the paper referred to. Let the honest Whigs of Maine read and ponder.

Gen. Taylor as the Whig Candidate for President.

As we have stated elsewhere, we cannot but regard the nomination of General Taylor, by the so-called Whig National Convention, recently convened at Philadelphia, as a deliberate abandonment of *principle* by that body, and as a direct insult offered to the intelligence and virtue of the American people. In this opinion, we make no doubt, we shall be silently if not openly seconded, by the solemn convictions of all honest and right thinking men, throughout the length and breadth of the land. Do not misunderstand us. We by no means expect to see a *general* refusal by those who call themselves whigs, even in the North and North-west to support the nominations. There are thousands who, though convinced, have not moral courage enough to assert their independence—while there are thousands more, who have no particular principles of their own, and who are only held together by the "cohesive power of a [a hope of] public plunder." These are the "old Hunkers" of whiggery, and they are prepared to make any sacrifice for *Party*, but none for *their Country*. They, of course, will be for General Taylor—and it is hardly too much to add that they would have gone with equal alacrity and earnestness, for the Prince of the Nether Regions himself, had the old gentleman received the nomination in person, instead of its falling upon one of his recruiting officers.

Our readers will have no difficulty in ascertaining *our* position in regard to the nomination.

We stand pledged to oppose it to the full extent of our feeble abilities. We are impelled to this course by a solemn sense of duty. Every conviction of our judgment—every sentiment and feeling of our heart—every better impulse of our nature—demands that we be firm, decided, unwavering in this matter. We could not do otherwise and preserve a clear conscience; we could not without losing our own self-respect; and feeling that we deserved to lose the respect and confidence of all who are acquainted with us: Nay, we could not do it, without realizing that we were deliberately sinning against the God who has said—"*It is appointed unto men once to die, and after death the judgment.*"

For more than twelve months past we have invariably, on all suitable occasions, declared our utter inability to support General Taylor—and we have so often assigned our reasons for refusing him our support, that it cannot be necessary for us to repeat them now. Nor have we room in this brief article to do so, even were such a course called for. Ample opportunity will be afforded us, however, between this and next November, and the reader may rest assured that we shall not fail to avail ourself of it.—For the present, we will only say:

1st. That we oppose Gen. Taylor, first, because we do not believe him qualified, either by education, habits of life or thought, for so exalted a civil trust.

2d. Because he has never given any evidence of civic talent; and presents no claims whatever, except such as are to be found in the fact that he has proved himself a brave and sagacious commander, well skilled in the art of human butchery.

3d. Because he has never made the science of government his study—does not, as he says himself, "understand politics" never voted in his life—and says that he has not made up his mind in regard to some of the most important and familiar political questions of the day.

4th. Because he absolutely refused to be run as a *party* candidate, and declared that he would not be considered as the exponent of the principles of any party, or be bound to adhere to carry them out; but was willing to receive the nomination of the whigs, democrats, or native Americans—provided he were left unpledged and uncommitted.

5th. Because he declared that he would continue a candidate, whether nominated by the Whig National Convention or not.

6th. Because he is in the language of one of his especial organs, the New Orleans Bee, "from birth, association, and conviction, identified with the South" and her institutions being one of the most extensive slaveholders in Louisiana; and supported by the slave holding interests, as opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of securing the privilege to the owners of slaves to remove with them, and plant the peculiar institution on soil heretofore free.

These are a few of our objections; but we have many more—which will be given from time to time, as time and opportunity shall serve.

Keep it before the People.

That the Whig National Convention basely betrayed the rank and file—the independent, honest, unpurchasable working men of the great whig party, into the hands of selfish, aristocratic, and lording slave-drivers of the South—whose doctrine is, that the best possible state of human society is that, in which the capitalists own both the land and the laborers by whose hands it is cultivated. This is a doctrine of the South, held as well by whigs as democrats, and it is because of Gen. Taylor's known sympathy with his Southern brethren on this and kindred questions, that they are so decidedly in his favor regardless of party distinctions; for, they adopt the sentiment and language of John C. Calhoun as contained in his letter of thanks to the Whig State Convention of Georgia, which body had highly complimented him for his advocacy of the *slavery extension doctrine*, in his speech in the United States Senate. Mr Calhoun, in replying to that complimentry resolution, and another (passed by the same Whig Convention,) in these words:

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, so called; and that all legislation, by Congress, restraining the right to hold slavery property in the territories of the United States, is unequal, unjust, and unconstitutional."

Mr Calhoun, we repeat, in his letter of thanks, held the following emphatic and unequivocal language:

"We must not be deceived. The time has come when the question must be met. It can no longer be avoided, nor, if it could, is it desirable. The longer it is postponed the more inveterate and dangerous will become the hostile feelings between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. *With union among ourselves*, we have nothing to fear; without it everything. *The question is far above the party questions of the day.* He who is not for us is against us."

"With union among ourselves"—yes, that's the word. Union, not among the *whigs*, for the sake of securing the triumph of whig principles—nor yet among the *democrats* in order to perpetuate democratic principles and democratic rule. No, no! Nothing of all this. But mark you, this is a letter from John C. Calhoun, the prince of Nullifiers and of Slavery Propogandists, addressed to a *Whig* State Convention, which had endorsed his views most fully on the *slavery extension question*—and the "union" spoken of, *is a union of the slaveholders, both whigs and democrats;* for the assumed right to plant the "peculiar institution" upon the free soil of the nation.

For this purpose, they *have* united—and even South Carolina, with John C. Calhoun at its head, will be seen casting her vote for the Slaveholders' candidate, Gen. Zachary Taylor. We put it to the *freemen* of Indiana—aye to the *freemen of the free North*, to say whether they *will* bow their necks to the yoke, and tamely submit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GIRL WHO WOULD BE MARRIED. Mr. W—— had by industry and economy accumulated a large property. He was a man of rather superior mind and acquirements, but unfortunately became addicted to habits of intemperance. Naturally fond of company, and possessing conversational powers, his society was much sought, and he eventually became a sot. His wife was a feeble woman, without much decision of character, but an only child, a daughter, was the reverse, illustrating one of those singular laws of nature, that the females oftenest take after the father in character and personal peculiarities, and the males after the mother.

Mary, for so we will call her, was well aware of the consequences that would inevitably follow her father's course, and used every exertion of reason and persuasion in her power, to induce him to alter his habits, without avail; his resolutions and promises could not withstand temptation, and he pursued his downward course, till the poor girl despaired of reform, and grievously realized what the end must result in.

John D—— was a young man from the East, possessed of good education, as all our New England boys are, and the most indomitable industry and perseverance—was working on a farm of a neighbor by the month.

Mary, on going on some errand to the next house, met him on the road with the usual salutation—

Mary—"Good morning, Mr. D——."

John—"Good morning, Miss W——. How's your health?"

Mary—"Well, I thank you—but, to tell the truth, sick at heart."

John—"Pray what is the trouble—what can affect a cheerful, lively girl like you, possessing every thing to make you happy.

Mary—"On the contrary, every thing conspires to make me miserable. I am almost weary of life—but it is a subject I cannot explain to you, and yet I sometimes thought I might."

John—"Anything that I can do for you, Miss W——, you may freely command."

Mary—That is promising more than you may be willing to perform; but to break the ice at once, do you want a wife?"

John—"A wife! Well, I don't know; do you want a husband?"

Mary—"Indeed I do, the worst way. I don't know but you will think me bold, and deficient in that maidenly modesty that becomes a young woman, but if you knew my situation, and the afflictions under which I suffer, I think it would be some excuse for my course."

John—"Have you thought of all the consequences—my situation—I am poor—you are rich—I am a stranger and—"

Mary—"Indeed I have, till I am almost crazy. Let me explain—you and every one else know the unfortunate situation of my poor father. His habits are fixed beyond amendment, and his property is wasting like the dew before the sun. A set of harpies are drinking his very heart's blood, and ruin and misery stare us in the face. We are almost strangers, it is true; we have met in company a few times, but I have observed you closely. Your habits, your industry, and the care and prudence with which you manage your employer's business has always interested me."

John—"And yet, my dear young lady, what can you know of me, to warrant you in taking such an important step."

Mary—"It is enough for me that I am satisfied with your character and habits—your person and manners. I am a woman and have eyes. We are about the same age, so if you know me and like me well enough to take me, there's my hand."

John—"And, my dear Mary, there's mine, with all my heart in it. Now, when do you desire it to be settled?"

Mary—"Now, this minute, give me your arm and we will go to Squire B——'s and finish the bargain at once. I don't want to enter our house of distress again until I have one on whom I can rely, to control and direct the affairs of my disconsolate home, and support me in my determination to 'turn over a new leaf' in our domestic affairs."

John—"But not in this old hat and shirt sleeves."

Mary—"Yes and I in my old sun bonnet and dirty apron. If you are content let it be done at once. I hope you will not think I am so hard pushed for a husband as that comes to, but I want a master. I am willing to be mistress, but to be master is more than I am equal to. I will then take you home and introduce you to my parents as my own dear husband, signed, sealed and delivered."

John—"So be it—permit me to say that I have always admired you from the first minute I saw you, for your beauty, energy, and industrious and amiable deportment."

Mary—"Now John, if that is sincere, this is the happiest moment of my life, and I trust our union will be long and happy. I am the only one my poor father will hear to; but, alas, his resolutions are like ropes of sand. I can manage him on all other subjects; you must take charge of business and have the sole control; there will be no difficulty I am confident, of the result."

They were married and a more happy match was never consumated. Every thing prospered, houses, and barns were repaired, fences and gates were regulated, and the extensive fields smiled and flourished like an Eden. The unfortunate father in a few years sunk into a drunkard's grave grave. Mary and John raised a large family; he was for many years a justice of the peace in his town, and they still live respected and happy—all from an energetic girl's resolutions, forethought and courage.

CROSSING A RIVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

We find the following amusing little sketch in the Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle:

In the northern part of this country there is a ferry across Big Black river, at which, as will appear in the sequel, they have a very novel and curious way of propelling the ferry boat.—A friend of ours having occasion to cross the river at that place not long since, started from home early in the morning, and arrived at the ferry about noon. The water was high—it being long ferriage—and he hesitated about crossing; but after much persussion, and being told there was no difficulty in crossing, as his business was urgent, he concluded to try it. Accordingly, the old gentleman who had charge of the ferry, called his negro boy, Joe, and ordered him to catch "Ned," and bring him to the place where the ferry boat lay. Now "Ned" is a mule which has seen some ten or twelve summers, and unlike most mules, of a very docile and obedient nature. "Ned" having been brought on the ground, was invested with a headstall, to which was attached two long lines to serve as reins; a rope, attached to the bow of the boat, was then securely made fast to Ned's tail. All things being now in readiness, the old man took his seat in the bow of the boat, with the reins in his hand, and invited our friend to take a seat in the stern and lead his horse by the bridle. To this our friend objected, declaring he had never seen any one cross a river in that manner, and expressed fears for his own safety as well as that of his horse, at the same time expressing a wish to see how the thing worked.—The old man assured him there was no kind of danger—not the least in the world—for he had taken great pains to break Ned; and to convince him, started off with Ned on a trial trip. Ned kicked a little at the start until he got into swimming water, when he struck off handsomely into the current, making a circuit of some 300 yards, and brought the boat back to the starting point in most admirable style.

Finding there was no other way of crossing the river that day, as the old man was somewhat impregnated with the essence of corn, our friend with many doubts and fears, finally consented to take a seat, as directed, in the stern of the boat, and suffer the consequences. Ned started as before, making a straight shoot for the opposite side of the river, about a mile distant—and now a beautiful sight presented itself. Ned with head and tail up, streaked it along, followed by the boat, containing the old man in the bow, with one rein in each hand, and our friend in the stern, with the bridle of his horse in his right hand, and the horse just behind, puffing and blowing like a porpoise. But Ned proved to be of the right grit, and they arrived safely at the opposite shore without mishap, Ned dragging the boat by tail force over the little islands in the swamp on the opposite side, and swimming when the water was deep enough. After landing and taking a horn with the old man, our friend left him, looking back occasionally to see how Ned performed in recrossing; the old man swearing Ned was the greatest mule in all creation—that he was worth a thousand dollars in gold, any man's money—and that he intended to apply for a patent to his invention of crossing rivers.

LARGE BELLS.

From an article on Bells and the way in which they are cast, in the American Cabinet, we obtain the following facts:—

All bells are made of a compound of copper and tin, and all are cast in moulds. At Messrs. Mears's foundry, Whitechapel, London, there is one furnace which will melt ten tons of metal at once. In this large furnace was melted the metal for the 'Great Tom of Lincoln,' the largest bell in England except the 'Great Tom of Oxford.' The latter weighs seventeen thousand pounds, whereas the great bell of St. Paul's amounts only to between eleven and twelve thousand pounds. The new 'Great Tom of Lincoln' (twelve thousand pounds) replaced, in the year 1835, the old bell of the same name, which was not so heavy by a ton. The thickness of the metal in bells of this kind varies so greatly that the weight cannot be judged from their seize.—St. Paul's bell, for example, is much larger than the 'Great Tom of Lincoln,' but is not so heavy; but all the weights here indicated sink into insignificance when compared with that of some of the Russian bells, 50,000, 124,000, 144,000, 288,000, 432,000 lbs.; these are the weights of some of the Russian bells.

The mould into which the metal flows to form the bell is thus made:—A rough centre is built up of brickwork, at the bottom of a pit adjacent to the furnace, the mass being somewhat smaller than the interior diameter of the bell. This is coated with a particular kind of clay, which is shaped by gauges to the exact size and form of the interior of the bell; and on its surface is stamped any device which is to appear on that interior. This heart or core is then thoroughly dried, preparatory to the application of another layer of composition. The second layer is exactly the thickness of the intended bell; and is moulded, by gauges and other tools, till its outer surface presents precisely the size, form and device of the intended exterior of the bell. A little dry tan-dust is sprinkled on the core previous to the application of this second layer, in order that the two portions of clay or earth may not adhere too closely. Matters are now ready for the application of a third layer of clay. This is of considerable thickness, and is laid over the intermediate stratum of clay, with a sprinkling of tan-dust, as in the former case. All these arrangements being made, and the clay thoroughly dried, the outer layer or case is lifted off the intermediate one, and the latter is picked or cut off the inner one peacemeal. The effect which is produced by these contrivances may be thus illustrated:—If we take three basins or cups of different size, and invert them one over another, we may represent the bell-mould in its built-up form; but if the *middle* basin be removed, there will be a vacancy between the other two. The vacancy thus produced in the bell-mould is that into which the metal is poured, a hole being left at the top for that purpose, and two others for the escape of air as the metal enters.

The bell is cast in a complete state, but it requires a little adjustment to regulate its tone.—If a set of bells are to be made, having intervals of tones and semitones, the requisite adjustment is made by reducing the diameter at the edge when the tone is too low, and reducing the thickness at the part where the hammer strikes when the tone is too acute.

☞ Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times will he mend it gain. Make up your minds to do a thing and you will do it. Fear not, if a trouble comes upon you; keep up your spirits, though the day be a dark one.

A BOOK FACTORY.

The Harpers of New York, are perhaps, the greatest manufacturers of books in the United States. Their establishment is quite a curiosity. One of the building is five stories high, with five windows in each story.

Two other buildings, join this on Cliff, and apposite on the same street, are two buildings, of vast size, in which the type-setting and stereotyping are done. There are nineteen Adams and three Napier presses, worked by steam, which throw off 70 reams of paper per day—that it to say, 34,000 sheets—making 201,600 sheets per week, and 104,483,200 per year; which is equal to 1000 octavo vols., of over 500 pages each, per day, 6000 per week, and 312,000 per year.—We understand that during the last year the number of volumes of all sizes, thrown off, was not less than 2,500,000. The fixtures in the bindery are valued at $13,000. Here 52 barrels of flour are used per year for paste; of glue 45 barrels; 750 packages of gold leaf are used in the same period for lettering ornamenting, &c. Here likewise, are used 700 pieces of muslin, of 40 square yards each, and 60,000 of pasteboard. 14,000 sheep are slain per annum to supply skins for the establishment. In immense vaults under the establishment are stored 800,000 pounds of stereotype plates. 800 pounds of metal are used weekly for casting, making 41,000 pounds per annum. In the composing rooms are from 80 to 90,000 pounds of type. The stock in trade is estimated at $2,000,000. They employ 400 persons, a little less than one quarter of whom are females. About sixteen hundred persons are supposed to depend upon this establishment. The sum paid to persons employed is about $200,000 per annum. Messrs. Harpers and Brothers, have paid to authors immense sum of money. Stephens has received from them $50,000; Prescott, $20,000, and Dr. Anthon, too, must have received a fortune at their hands.

Bicknell's Reporter.

THE EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATE.—The present confederacy of the United States of North America, contains a larger area of cultivated land and hospitable climate than any country that has previously existed. Ancient and modern empires sink into insignificance compared with it. The United State of America contains 2,300,000 square miles—over half a million more than Europe, if we except Russia.—Their greatest length is 3,000 miles, their greatest breadth, 1,700 miles.

They have a frontier line of 10,000 miles, a sea coast of 36,000 miles, and an inland lake coast of 1,200 miles.

From Augusta, in the State of Maine, to New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, the distance is 1,800 miles, or 200 more than from London to Constantinople. To go from London to Constantinople, you cross the entire continent of Europe, and through most of its principal kingdoms.

The harbor of the city of New York is the Atlantic outlet of a river, canal and lake navigation of about 3,000 miles, or the distance from Europe to America.

Curious Love Story. A very curious story is told by several ancient writers respecting Egirvard, a Secretary to Charlemagne, and a daughter of that Emperior. The Secretary fell in love with the Princess, who at length allowed him to visit her. One winter's night he stayed with her very late, and the mean time a deep snow had fallen. If he left, his footmarks would be observed, and yet stay would expose him to danger. At length the Princess resolved to carry him on her back to a neighboring house, which she did. It happened however, that from the window of his bed room the Emperior saw the whole affair. In the assembly of the Lords on the following day, when Egirvard and his daughter were present he asked what onght to be done to a man who compelled a King's daughter to carry him on her shoulders, through frost and snow, in the middle of a winter's night? They answered that he was worthy of death. The lovers were alarmed, but the Emperior, addressing Egirvard, said, 'Hadst thou loved my daughter, thou shouldst have come to me; thou art worthy of death, but I give unto thee two lives Take thy fair porter in marriage, fear God, and love one another.'—Boston Journal.

NEWSPAPER FOLDER. We learn from the Springfield Republican, that a machine has been recently invented in that town for folding newspapers and other printed matter. It is to be connected with a cylinder, or improved Adams' press, so that the sheets come forth from the press folded in the required form. The inventors warrant it to fold 3600 papers per hour of any size, with the greatest accuracy.

A FEMININE JOKE. "Husband, I hope you have no objection to my getting weighed?"

"Certainly not, my dear; but why ask the question?"

"Only to see, love, if you would allow me to have my *weigh* for once."

It is no more than justice for us to state that Horn did not furnish the above.

What instrument of music is like one who shaves in a bargain? *Ans.* A *fete-sharp.*

A LUCKY DREAM. The forms of small shot used by sportsmen are exactly spherical. The manner in which this advantage is secured, is ingenious. It is said that a Mr. Watt a native of Bristol, (Eng.) and a plumber by trade, had a dream, in which he saw the whole contrivance. A person appeared before him on the top of a high tower with a seive in one hand and a ladle of melted lead in the other; this he poured into the seive, which he shook violently, and the liquid metal fell in drops like rain to the floor of the tower, but in its fall had recovered its solidified state. The imaginary person then descended from the tower and examined some of the shot, and among them Watt saw several that were not either perfectly round or had tails to them. To separate them from the others the man removed the shot to an inclined plane.—Those that were round ran down the plane while those that were misshapen wriggled over the side. A perfect separation was thus effected. This was a lucky dream for Watt, as he sold his patent for £10,000, and a similar method is still employed by manufacturers.

NOVEL TRAVELLING MACHINE. An ingenious machanic, of Manchester, England, Mr. Arcibald Farrie, has invented a machine for travelling, which was tried in that town lately. It started from Great Ancoats street, and proceeded through Port street and Stevenson Square into Piccadilly; and thence down Mosely street to Peter street Ceansgate, and back again up Market street to Ancoats. The carriage was stopped every now and then to allow parties to inspect the movement of the machine, the working of which appeared to cause the driver only a slight muscular effort, aided by manual dexterity. The machine 8 cwt. has no cranks; and has been worked by one man up an incline of three inches in the yard, while twelve persons were in it. A skilful driver can make it go at a comfortably rapid rate.

DR. FRANKLIN. The conversation having turned in presence of Dr. Franklin upon riches, and a young person in the company having expressed his surprise that they ever should be attended with such anxiety and solicitude, instancing one of his acquaintances, who though in possession of unbounded wealth, yet was as busy and more anxious than the most assideous clerk in his counting house. The Doctor took an apple from a fruit basket, and presented it to a little child, who could just totter about the room. The child could scarce grasp it in his hand.—He then gave another which occupied the other hand. Then choosing a third, remarkable for its size and beauty, he presented that also. The child, after many ineffectual attempts to hold three, dropped the last on the carpet, and burst into tears. "See there," said the philosopher, "there is a little man with more riches than he can enjoy."

THE WORLD. There is more sunshine than rain—more joy than pain—more love than hate—more smiles than tears, in the world. Those who say to the contrary we should not choose for our friends or companions. The good heart, the tender feelings, and the pleasant disposition, makes smiles, love, and sunshine everywhere.—A word spoken pleasantly is a large spot of sunshine on the sad heart—who has not seen its effects? A smile is like the bursting out of the sun behind a cloud to him who thought he had no friend in the wide world. The tear of affection, how brightly it shines along the dark path of life! A thousand gems make a milky way on earth, more glorious than the glorious cluster over our heads.

MONEY. Money, now-a-days, covers a multitude of sins. Vice, when associated with gold, loses, in the estimation of the world, half it hideousness; but when clothed in rags, it becomes the veriest monster, at which old age shudders and youth faints. A wise man of old said—'with all thy getting, get understanding,' but at that day 'worth made the man;' now money is the enchanting wand, whose magical touch changes darkness into light opens the evenue to the select circle, and crowns its possessor with honor and preferment. Would this were no fancy!

VALUE OF A DOLLAR. If you would learn the value of a dollar, go and labor two days in the burning sun as a hod carrier. If many of our young gentlemen had to earn their dollars in that way, how much less dissipation and crime would we witness every day. So of our fashionable young ladies; if they, like some of the poor seamstresses of our large cities, had to earn their dollars by making shirts at ten cents apiece, how much less the finery would we see about them, and how much more truthful notions would they have of their duties of life and their obligations to the rest of the world.

LIGHT AND HEALTH. We have lately seen it stated that there is marked difference in the healthiness of houses, according to their aspect in regard to the sun. Those are decidedly the healthiest in which all rooms are during some part of the day fully exposed to direct light.—It is well known that epidemics attack the inhabitants of the shady side of a street, and totally exempt those on the other side.

From the Boston Daily Times.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

The Steamship Niagara, Capt Ryrie, was telegraphed this morning at 5 o'clock and arrived at her wharf about 7 1-2 o'clock.

The news brought by her is intensely interesting. We make up our summary from the European Times, for copies of which we are indebted to Reading & Co, and Hotchkiss & Co.

FRANCE. We will here confine ourselves to a succinct statement of the main facts, such as they have reached us from the most authentic sources. On Thursday night, the 22d inst, the first barricades were raised, and the troops, and the National Guards called out. On Friday the insurgents, for by that time the movement had assumed all the character of an open insurrection, possessed themselves of all that portion of the right bank of the Seine, stretching from the Faubourg St Antoine to the river, whilst on the left bank they occupied all that populous portion called the Cite, the Faubourgs St Jacques. The communications of the insurgents between the two banks of the river were maintained by the possession of the Church St. Gervais a part of the quarter of the Temple, the approaches of Notre Dame, and the Bridge St Michel.

On the Friday there were partial conflicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more at fortifying their positions than in actually fighting; but whatever the successes of the Government troops may have had in various quarters, where conflicts took place, as at St Denis and St Martin, it now appears that the enthusiastic courage of the insurgents repulsed them, and even beat them to other parts of the city. Lamartine rode with the staff of Cavaignac through Paris to quell the insurrection; but it was evident that nothing but the power of arms could compel the insurgents to yield. The Government forces were divided into three divisions; and large masses of troops were brought to bear with artillery upon the positions of the insurgents; but still Friday passed and the insurrection had evidently gathered strength.

On Saturday the National Assembly declared itself in permanence, and Paris was placed in a state of siege. The Executive power was delegated absolutely to General Cavaignac; and at half-past ten the members of the Executive Government resigned. They declared that they should have been wanting in their duties and honor had they withdrawn before a sedition or a public peril. They only withdrew before a vote of the Assembly. Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly; and as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of one general after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation became deep and alarming. Various proclamations were issued by General Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, but to no effect.

The whole of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides. Except a lull during a frightful thunderstorm in the afternoon of Friday, the conflicts were without intermission. On Saturday, however, the carnage and battles on the south of the river were horrible. During the whole of Friday night, and until three o'clock on Saturday, the roar of the artillery, and the noise of musketry, were incessant. In this frightful state of things the Assembly betrayed not a little alarm. Deputations from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combattants to cease this fratricidal strife; but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent upon only yielding up the struggle with their lives; and their valor was only surpassed by their desperate resolution. On Saturday night, at eight o'clock, the capital was in an awful state. Fighting continued with unabated fury. Large masses of troops poured in from all the neighbouring departments; but still the insurgents, having rendered their positions almost impregnable, resisted, more or less effectually, all the forces which could be brought against them. The "red-flag," the banner of the *Republique Democratique et Sociale*, was hoisted by the insurgents.

On the Sunday morning, at the meeting of National Assembly, the President announced that the government forces had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life: and that General Cavaignac has given the insurgents, on the right bank, till ten o'clock to surrender; when, if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their entrenchments in the Faubourg St Antoine, where they were concentrating, and put the whole to the sword. The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection would be put down. The hopes thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realised.

The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National Guards. On Monday the reinforcements General Lamoriciere had received from Gen. Cavaignac enabled him to hem in the insurgents in the eastern part of the city; and although reduced to extremities, they still fought with invincible valor. It was thought, on Monday morning early, that they would surrender; but again the hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not immediately realised. At half-past ten on Monday the fighting was resumed; and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two more hours that the Government troops everywhere prevailed; and the heart of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled in the direction towards Vincennes. The eastern quarters, comprising the faubourgs St Antoine, du Temple, Menilmontant, and Pipincourt were the last subdued. The last band took refuge in the celebrated cemetery of Pere la Chaise, but the Garde Mobile hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were scattered in the neighboring fields. On Tuesday the insurrection was definitively quelled.

The loss of life in this almost unexampled conflict has been terrific. We are afraid that the predominating loss will be found to be far greater on the side of the soldiery than of the insurgents. No fewer than fourteen general officers have been put *hors de combat*, a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are General Negrie and Generals Deart and Brea; Generals Charbonnel and Renault, and others severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded. But perhaps the most touching death is that of the Archbishop of Paris. The venerable prelate, on Sunday, volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor presisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin, and fell mortally wounded.

It will probably be never correctly ascertained to what extent the sacrifice of human life in this fearful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the side of the troops at from five to ten thousand slain, but we hope this is exaggerated. The number of prisoners capturtured of the insurgents exceds five thousand.—All the prisons are filled, as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Louvre, Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Hotel de Ville. A military commission has already been appointed to try such as were found with arms; and they will probably be deported to Marquesas Island, or some transatlantic French colony. A decree has been proposed with that object. We have not space to recount many acts of individual heroism. Many soldiers, mere boys, exhibited sublime courage. On the other hand, the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged war almost exceed belief. They tortured some of their prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages. The women were hired to poison the wine sold to the soldiers, who drank it reeled, and died.

Our readers will naturally ask where did all these arms come from? who organized the conspiracy? No one believes that the Legitimists furnished the means; Prince Louis Bonapart has not the requisite command of money; and indeed, his name was not even whispered throughout the whole of this eventful period.

Contrary to general expectation, the provinces have been generally quiet.

Our latest advices from Paris describe some frightful scenes of large bodies of prisoners being shot in various attempts to escape. The National Assembly seems wound up to a high state of excitement. Bastide, it is said, will continue Foreign Minister; but General Cavaignac will have a heavy task to reduce every thing to order. The Assembly, when he proposed to yield up his authority, was thrown into frightful alarm.

The troops from the country are returning to their homes, but still Paris is described as one vast camp. When matters shall have subsided—in a few days—it will then be seen what political consequences will flow from all these most terrible events.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. The proceedings of this body, until the break out of the insurrection, were principally confined to a consideration of the new constitution, a draft of which had been prepared by the committee for presentation; but the sudden though not unexpected conduct of the *ouvriers*, had entirely suspended the regular course of business, and lately, the time of the Assembly was entirely devoted to receiving intelligence of the state of the city from time to time, and acting as circumstances required.

The feeling of the Assembly is very strong against the ultra democratic section, who are looked upon as accomplices of the insurgents.—The thanks of the Assembly were voted to Gen. Cavaignac. Gen. Cavaignac proposed that the army, the national guard, and guard mobile should be in lined in this vote, which was agreed to. The General restored to the Assembly the power conferred to him.

The following Ministry have been appointed. General Cavaignac, President; Bethmont, Justice; Bastide, Foreign Affairs, Senard, Home Department; Lamoriciere, War; Labanne Marine; Goudchaux, Finance; Recurt, Public Works; Tourret, Commerce.

Gen. Cavaignac has appointed Gen. Changarnier Commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris, and Gen. Bedeau Governor of Paris.

POSTSCRIPT. We have received further accounts from Paris. Several changes have taken place in the new ministry. Admiral Le Lainc deemed the office of Minister of the Marine, and M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs had been appointed in his place. Gen Bedeau had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Marie, late minister of the Executive Government, is appointed President of the Assembly in the place of Senard, the number being for M. Marie 414 votes, and for M. Dufaure 297 votes.

The 'Democratic Pacifique' of the 26th ult, which strongly recommended Gen Cavignac as the future President of the Republic, was extensively circulated in Paris, gratis.

The Republicans and Revolutionists of the 24th of Feb. are determined to have General Cavaignac President of the Republic.

There is in fact, every appearance in the present moment of the Republic diminishing even before the passing of the Constitution, into a military Government.

The insurgents although conquered are by no means subdued, and it is not improbable but that they may attempt to renew the struggle.

The estimates of killed and wounded vary materially. Some accounts give 35,000 as the total killed and wounded of both sides, whilst others give only 10,000. The number will, we have no doubt, exceed 15,000.

CONTINENTAL. The events which have happened in Paris have cast into the shade almost all our other continental intelligence.

In Denmark and the Duchies affairs have not materially changed. The Danes are entrenching themselves between Haderslaben and Christiansfield.

In Berlin, the Ministry just appointed, with M. Camphausen at the head, has resigned. It was found impossible to conduct the public business satisfactorily, so they threw up their portfolios.

Tranquility has been restored at Prague, but whenever disorder appears in the Sclavonian provinces, martial law is immediately declared. The commissaries sent to Prague have approved of Prince Windischgratz conduct, and have confirmed him in his command throughout Bohemia. The Emperor continues at Innspruck, but the diplomatists are dispersing.

In Italy the war has not made great progress. Desultory battles have taken place, but nothing to effect materially the success of the campaign.

In Spain the financial crisis continues, and threatens results far more serious than the vague rumors we have constantly of Carlist insurrections, and changes of Ministry.

IRELAND. The recent lull in Irish affairs owing to the pending negotiations of the leaders of the agitation and the suspension of the chief Confederate journal, is now succeeded by fresh indications of a storm which is fast gathering to a head. The "United Irishman" has been followed up by the "Irish Felon," in which Mr. John Martin, of Loughorne, county, Down, figures as one of the chief writers, and Mr. Devin Reilly follows up the seditious style of language used by Mr. Mitchel.

RUSSIA. Several frightful conflagrations in the Russian provinces of Orel, Tula, Jaroslaw, and Tatisch, where the quantity of hemp, computed at 150,000 pounds, and other produce consumed has been enormous. One insurance company alone at St Petersburgh loses thereby 290,000 sterling.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 18, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

ELECTION, on TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

HUGH J. ANDERSON, *of Bath*,

RUFUS McINTIRE, *of Portland*.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. DANA.

Senatorial District.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns in the Senatorial District composed of the counties of OXFORD and FRANKLIN, are requested to meet by their Delegates, at the COURT HOUSE, in PARIS, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of CHOOSING THREE SENATORS to represent said District in the Senate of Maine, and to transact any other business that may then and there be thought proper.

Per order of Committee.

June 24, 1848.

County Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of Oxford County are requested to meet by their Delegates, at the COURT HOUSE, in Paris, on said County, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of CHOOSING SENATORS for the County of Oxford.

Per order of Co. Committee.

June 24, 1848.

Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of the two Counties of Oxford and Franklin, composing the Congressional District of which Oxford is the central County, are requested to meet by their Delegates, at the COURT HOUSE, in PARIS, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Congress of the United States, and also for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be holden at Baltimore, on the 7th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of said District at the ensuing election.

Per Order of
The District Committee.

June 26, 1848.

VOICE TO THE PEOPLE.

[POETRY.]

In one article, written several weeks since, with the above caption, we briefly alluded to what the federal party have promised with other measures, prior to the Mexican war, to secure a high tariff of duties for the U.S. Bank, showing conclusively that it was with a final measure, that they were still in love with it, and that their denunciations of it, and of other measures which they formerly so strenuously advocated, was mere pretence to enable them to gain the ascendancy. We now propose to state what the whig party is.

The modern whigs, alias Federalists, are a mere fragmentary party, without a single measure, according to their own showing, to set forth as a means of saving the country from its present, as they aver, ruined condition. Taylor must be elected and Cass defeated, is the great war cry, the only declaration they put forth as the foundation of their claims, not even avowing a single principle by which they are to be directed in the administration of the government should they succeed. Having abandoned all principle, they would have the people believe that the success of Taylor, without regard to measures, and the defeat of Cass, would save the country.

The frequent surrender of their long cherished measures and professed principles is well illustrated by the following anecdote.

A mother riding in winter through a forest, in the north of Europe, accompanied by her children, was attacked by a pack of wolves, which crowded so fiercely upon her, now springing upon her horse, anon jumping into her sleigh, and threatening immediate destruction to them all, that they were upon the very verge of indiscriminate and immediate slaughter. As a last resort, she hit upon the shocking but only alternative, in order to gain time by retarding the wolves, of throwing one of her darling children overboard. But this taste of blood only increased their fury; and again was she compelled to throw over another, and then another, till her last loved one had been devoured.

And so, continues our author, with the British throne and privileged classes. The only tenure he remarked, by which even now they retain ancestral prerogatives, is *concession* after concession to the demands of the people, which are annually becoming more and more imperious. Peel saw this, and yielded up one of the royal bantlings, in the form of a corn-law.—Other concessions must soon follow; otherwise the people will rise in their power and break the regal yoke in pieces.

So with the whigs, the dear lovers of British prerogatives; to avoid the dissolution which has at length come upon them, they have been obliged to abandon one favorite measure after another to the demands of the people, till at length they have cast the very father of bantlings, "the great embodyment of whig principles," overboard; and the great unfortunate has fallen a victim to the ambition of his friends, an ambition they learned from his own example. The whigs have not now a single bantling to offer for safety, not a principle to divulge, not a measure to propose, and can only raise the cry of we must elect the "old Butcher" for our President, and he will conquer the Democrats as he has the Mexicans, and we will reign supreme. But they should remember that against Santa Anna, he was a leader of Americans; against the Democrats, he is a leader of Mexican allies, traitors to the cause in which he was formerly engaged.

And now, we would ask the candid reader, can you trust a party under such circumstances, who when they professed to have principles never carried out a measure so as to redeem the promises of good they made to the people. Look at their promises in 1840, and see how they fulfilled them, and answer candidly, will you trust them again.

They promised to reduce the expenses of the general government; they promised to improve the country; they promised to regulate the exchanges; they promised to revive the business of the country; they promised to raise the wages of the laborer; they promised the farmer better prices for their produce; they promised the mechanic lower prices for all the articles necessary for the consumption of his family, while his wages should be increased; they promised the laboring men, of all classes, "two dollars a day and roast beef;" they promised to "prescribe proscription." By these promises before the Presidential election, the federal whigs succeeded in electing their candidate; but who does not know that these promises all proved false, that not a single one was redeemed.

On the other hand, the Democrats prophesied that the whigs would increase instead of diminish the expenses of the government, that they would not redeem a single promise that their promises and reform and improvement would prove false in every particular. With what a wonderful degree of correctness, and minuteness, have all these prophecies been fulfilled.

The whigs, at a later period, predicted that a Democratic Administration, the annexation of Texas, the Tariff of '46, and the Mexican war would destroy the country, and they did the best they could to embarass the Government and cause their words to prove true—but the Democrats prophesied to the contrary, and the country was never more prosperous. How strikingly have their predictions been verified.

But let us turn to another picture, and to a contemplation of the redeeming power that lies in the very ground work of republican institutions. It has always been the case in the history of all governments, that when the general delusion and madness have taken possession of the great mass, tried spirits have ever been found who would not bow the knee, but would in the end, by their firmness and devotion to principle, become a rallying point to the "sober second thought" of a nation returning to reason.

Whig rule called the people returned from their vassalings to principle, and political truth again triumphed. Since that period, the Democracy have fought under no other leader that its platform of faith; and has achieved all its glorious triumphs independently of any extraneous circumstances. They met with one mind and soul over the whole Union; and a Presidential candidate is only desired at all for the purpose of carrying out the doctrines of the people into practice. Not so with the whigs; *they* place their whole dependence upon the tinsel fame, the supposed popularity and availability of their leader; and are themselves in sentiment as diverse as are their sectional locations. Here is the difference; and here we recognize the restorative principle, which is to preserve the country in every emergency; and which is founded upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. This characteristic of the Democratic party partakes much of the moral and sublime; and can always be relied upon as the safeguard of the republic. What then would the people gain by abandoning this party that has never failed them, for whig promises, by which they have always been deceived.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN FRANCE.

In another part of our paper will be found a condensed account, from the Boston Times, of the late insurrectionary movement in France.—In order that our readers may more fully understand the origin of this bloody drama, and the actors therein, it is necessary that we recur to previous accounts which, for want of room, we have not heretofore published.

By the arrival of the Cambria at Boston on the 1st inst., we learn that the Bonapartist excitement continues, and means are taken to keep it vigorous. Pamphlets in praise of Prince Louis Napoleon are strewed about the crowded assemblies of Paris, and newspapers in his interest are distributed gratis.

A reaction has taken place in Paris, spontaneous revulsion of opinion [illegible] some of the provinces; but it is a reaction not tending to ultra republicanism or even monarchy, but in favor of imperial despotism, and personified in one of the most flagrant forms,—the twice before rejected Pretender to the throne of France, Louis Napoleon Bonapart.

At the publication of our last account the precise result of the elections had not reached us. We said that Caussidiere and Thiers were elected, and that Louis Bonapart had some chance of success. It will be seen that the most objectionable persons to the government have been elected: ultra-democrats and communists; and to the astonishment of many, but we confess not to ourselves, Louis Bonapart stood seventh on the Paris poll, and was returned by the three other departments, in some places at the head of the poll, and in almost all cases, in a very favorable position.

As soon as the government perceived this most unexpected re-action, evidenced most incontrovertibly by the ballot and universal suffrage, they assembled instantly. Paris was filled with troops; 100,000 troops of the line in the French capital. *Attroupements* have taken place every night this week, in spite of the new law. On Saturday night about 200 persons were hemmed in by the troops, and carried off prisoners to the Perfecture. Amongst them were English, Americans, and it is said even women in disguise, in short the rappel and the generals have been beaten every day, and the confusion and excitement have been greater than ever.

We must state, that whether under the pressure of apprehension or patriotism, the National Assembly displayed at first a noble feeling. The most eloquent denunciations of all tyrants and dictatorships, seen clearly in the perspective, burst from many members.

But how stands the popular feeling out of doors. It is evidently divided. The cries of "Vive la Republic" are answered, and sometimes drowned, in shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive Bonapart." On Monday, when the news circulated that Louis Napoleon had actually arrived in Paris and was about to take his seat, the crowds assembled were very great.

The contagion has, we fear, spread to some of the troops, and certainly a large portion of the national guards, and the cries of "Vive Napoleon" have come from more than one regiment. On that day a motion was made [illegible] was proposed to the Executive Commission [illegible] question of an Emperor [illegible] month for the expenses of the Executive power, in the course of the day. [illegible] of the Assembly [illegible] instant pending a motion [illegible] lower House against Louis Napoleon. While he was [illegible] the building [illegible] were heard [illegible] ed.

One of the Bonapartist [illegible] stomach.

This incident, whether accidental or prearranged, [illegible] directly connected to his purpose, by declaring that the first blood which had been shed was shed in the cause of despotism, and not by the Republic; and the decree was sanctioned by general acclamation. In the uproar it was scarcely possible to discover whether the decree had actually passed, but it seems to have been a declaration pretended to be drawn up on the spur of the moment, but really prepared beforehand, inviting the crimes of Louis Napoleon against France, and declaring that "the laws of 1832 shall be executed against him until such time as the National Assembly shall declare otherwise." Finally the Assembly voted the money required by a majority of 560 to 112.

A body of National Guards set off to Boulogne instantly, in order, it is supposed, to welcome Louis Napoleon to the shores of France. They even were going on board a vessel, under the pretence of a sea excursion, but the mayor put a stop to their proceedings. In spite of the vote of the National Assembly, the people declare that Louis Napoleon *shall* take his seat. No doubt gold has been circulated amongst the populace to a great extent.

Such was the position of affairs in Paris on Tuesday. The excitement of the people in favor of Louis Napoleon was increasing hourly. Barricades were even attempted, and it was only by the overwhelming force of the military in every part of the city that a general conflict was avoided. Our readers will scarcely be prepared to hear after all this, that on the evening of Tuesday the National Assembly, by a large majority, ratified their vote of the previous day, when they confirmed the exile of Louis Napoleon and now revoked it, and declared that he should be admitted as a member of the National Assembly. Ledru Rollin opposed this proceeding; but the majority prevailed, and thus the door is opened for a civil war. It is said that Ledru Rollin immediately resigned, and that Lamartine would follow his example.

On Wednesday Paris was quiet, the people had triumphed.

Notwithstanding their defeat the Executive Commission still keep their ground. On the 15th instant the Assembly was discussing a proposition for declaring Algeira an integral part of France.

The walls were on the 18th [illegible] with a placard bearing many names [illegible] ing in strong terms the necessity to dissolve the Government and the Assembly, and to create a dictatorship on M. Cavaignac.

MILITARY CHIEFTAINS.

The democratic [illegible] Convention [illegible] the venerable statesman to the chair, but the pledge is a hard one to redeem. He may swallow the nomination as a matter of course, but that is the northern appendage he will have to swallow. But when he does that he will also have to swallow his violent denunciations of MILITARY CHIEFTAINS for the presidency. Here are extracts from the three several speeches delivered by him against Gen. Jackson. We particularly commend them to the "clear whigs." We do not expect the "ring-speckled" to regard them:

Extract of a speech delivered in 1827, by Henry Clay of Kentucky.

"Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse with all my fellow citizens, if it were physically possible, and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every town and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and entreat them by their love of country, by their love of liberty, for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors—in the name of the human family deeply interested in the fulfillment of the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation if we are true and faithful in gratitude to him who has hitherto so signally blessed us, to pause—solemnly pause—and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us. If, indeed, we have incurred the Divine displeasure; and if it be necessary to chastise this people with a rod of vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore him, in His mercy, to visit our favored land with WAR, with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE, with any SCOURGE other than MILITARY RULE, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere MILITARY RENOWN!"

Extract of Mr. Clay's speech at Lexington Kentucky.

June 20, 1827.

"You were actuated by one of the noblest of virtues. I acknowledge its sway. But whilst military merit is no disqualification, but, when accompanied by other requisite attainments, may be a reason for civil promotion—standing, as it appeared to me, alone, I did not think we could prudently entrust the chief magistracy of this great country to the distinguished object of your choice. I left with you the obligations of national gratitude. But I thought they should be fulfilled in other forms. Let the public gratitude manifest itself in just and adequate rewards, drawn from the public treasure. Let inspired poets sing the praises of our military and naval commanders. Let the chisel and the pencil preserve their faithful images for the gratification of the present and future generations. Let the imperishable historian faithfully record their deeds of glory and renown, for the admiration and [illegible] of posterity. But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MEXICO. News from the city of Mexico to the 22d June, and Vera Cruz to the 26th. Nothing has been heard of Minon, Bustamente, and the legion of St. Patrick, 2500 men, who went to put down the insurrection at Guanajuato, of which city Parades took possession June 15, and issued a manifesto against the Mexican government for making peace.

A letter dated the city of Mexico June 22, says—A revolution is inevitable. All the factions will unite to drive Herrera from the presidency; to refuse to ratify the treaty of peace, and to resist the entry upon the frontier.

Up to June 22d there had been sent from Vera Cruz [illegible] at 17,— yet to be forwarded.

The Mexican Commissioners under the ratification of the treaty, delivered to the Americans [illegible] the heavy guns captured at Contreras, and at Churubusco. The treaty required only the guns taken in permanent works, such as San Juan d'Ulloa, Perote, &c., to be given up. Gen. Butler required his Inspector General to make a special report, upon the subject, which report, of course, was adverse to the Mexican claims. Gen. Butler said he would stand by it, if he renewed the war. This was an alternative that the Mexican Commissioners did not choose to accept with such odds against them.

FROM MEXICO. Quite a number of transports arrived at New Orleans on the 29th, from Mexico, containing officers and men. Among them was the 1st Massachusetts Regiment, and 256 men of companies F. G. and H. The Georgia mounted men and New Jersey Battalion—620 men—together with General Patterson and staff, also came over.

A general order has been issued from the War Department, respecting the disposition of the officers and men returning from Mexico. The volunteers and the ten regiments men, who enlisted for the war, officers and privates are to be mustered, paid, and honorably discharged on their arriving at their places of rendezvous.—Deserters are to be discharged, without being subjected to trial or punishment. The army regulation, concerning hair and whiskers, and forbidding the wearing of mustachios except by cavalry officers, is to be strictly enforced.

The N. Y. True Sun says 'a letter was received in this city yesterday from Mr. Clay, dated the 30th of June, in which he says that he does *not* endorse the nomination of Gen. Taylor.' He also uses this significant language; 'No note can be properly *endorsed* before the maker *signs it.*'

GEN. TAYLOR. Orders have been received at New Orleans, says the Picayune of the 30th ult., by which the command of the western division of the army is assigned to Major Gen. Taylor, and that of the first department of the division to By's Brig. Gen. Brooke. Gen. Taylor will make his head quarters at Baton Rouge, or such other points as he may select, while Gen. Brooke's headquarters will continue, as at present, in New Orleans.

TO THE CONSTITUENTS. Congress has just passed, [illegible] and I am now [illegible] my many [illegible] years in the [illegible] declared his [illegible] [illegible] Mexico stating [illegible] the Mexican government [illegible] Before the [illegible] of our army [illegible] native Quartermaster General [illegible] years of this property now in Mexico. It is thought that an arrangement will be made on this basis between our government and that of Mexico, which will be advantageous to both parties."

Constitution Ball in Carolina. On Saturday the light paper frame [illegible] Boston, some [illegible] York, Aug. by Mr. [illegible] well executed [illegible] master at a railroad ticket office [illegible] on the Mechanics' Bank, S[illegible] Bank, old plate.

Message. In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr Vinton proposed to amend the civil and diplomatic bill by providing that after the present session, the mileage of any member for one session, shall not exceed ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. There was some kicking. The majority carried it through the committee by a triumphant vote. Under the present law, the members of Congess from Texas draw for 2800 miles, or TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH for coming to Congress, the expense of which is about two hundred dollars.

FRANKLIN'S TOAST. Long after Washington's victories over the *French and English*, had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin had chanced to dine with the English and French ambassadors, when, as nearly as we can recollect the words, the following toasts were drunk. By the British Ambassador: "England—the sun, whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth." The French Ambassador, glowing with national pride, but too polite to dispute the previous toast drank:—"France—the moon, whose mild, steady, and cheering rays are the delight of all nations: consoling them in darkness, and making their dearness beautiful." Dr. Franklin then arose, and with his usual dignified simplicity, said—"*George Washington—the Joshua, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still and they obeyed him.*"

MR. MITCHEL AT BERMUDA. We learn from the report of the Consul, at St John, that the British Steamer Severn, arrived at Bermuda, on the 20th ult., with John Mitchel, the editor of the Dublin Nation, among her convicts.—Mr Mitchel was immediately transferred to the "Dromedary," the hulk used as a convict ship on that station.

☞The Democrats of Turner, held a full and spirited caucus at the Town-house, in said town, on Saturday, the 8th inst, for the election of delegates to the County and Senatorial Conventions to be holden at Paris, on the 24th day of August next, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:

DELEGATES.—Hon. Job Prince, Wm. B. Penley Esq., Jesse Drew, and Isaiah B. Pompilly.

The following resolve passed unanimously, the vote to be taken by rising:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity and ability of TIMOTHY LUDDEN, Esq. of this town, for the office of County Attorney, we cheerfully recommend him to the [illegible] for that office.

ROBERT MARTIN, *Chairman.*
WALLACE DILLINGHAM, *Sec'ry.*
Turner, July 10, 1848.

☞An adjourned meeting of the Court of County Commissioners will be holden at the Court House on Thursday, the 20th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

FIRE. The barn of [illegible] Maxim of this town, was struck by lightning Thursday evening last, set on fire, and entirely consumed. There were [illegible] of last year's growth in the barn.

The house of Silsbee Parlin, Esq., in the north part of the town was struck by the electric fluid on Friday night last, and considerably damaged, although not set on fire.

The treaty of peace, friendship, limits and settlement between the United States and Mexico, which reached Washington on the 4th of July, was signed on that day, and communicated by the President to Congress on Thursday, is published.

GREEK MEETING GREEK. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says he has heard that Robert Tyler, Esq., son of the ex-President, will follow Mr. John Van Buren through Pennsylvania, and take the opposite side of the argument. They are both good stump speakers, and it will be Prince Bob against Prince John.

Revenge Extraordinary. A wag having had a dispute with a man who kept a sausage shop, and owing him a grudge, ran into his shop one day as he was serving several good customers, with an immense dead cat, which he quickly deposited on the counter, saying, This makes nineteen; as you are busy now we'll settle some other time: and he was off in a twinkling. The customers aghast soon followed him, leaving their sausages behind.

[illegible] who came to [illegible] that blood [illegible] was thrown [illegible] so much exhausted that [illegible] shop near by. A physician [illegible] that a blood vessel had been broken by the [illegible] of long standing to which [illegible] not been ascertained.

[illegible] from the [illegible] Journal.

[illegible] Teaching the evening winter [illegible] to attend this School, the [illegible] Teachers [illegible] according [illegible] Saturday [illegible] will be held at the [illegible] of Sept. [illegible] Teachers of Normal Music, [illegible] have been [illegible] Instructors [illegible] Penmanship [illegible] extra charge.

TUITION.

[illegible]

No [illegible] admitted [illegible] than half a Session [illegible] any deduction made for occasional absences, except in case of sickness.

Boarding in families, including washing, fuel, &c., can be had [illegible] per week, $1,25 for males, and from $1,00 to 1,25 for females. Besides, students may board themselves at a considerable saving of expense.

TEACHERS.
L. P. HINDS, A. M., *Principal.*
B. F. RANDALL, *Assistants.*
A. L. HERSEY,
South Paris, July 17th, 1848. 3w11

CORRECTION.

[illegible] ance to the [illegible] Whoever [illegible] correct [illegible] was the text, in [illegible] 7th, 16, 17, it should have been [illegible] 6th, 16, 17. If you please Mr. Editor, I will just quote the passage.

"Thus saith the Lord, refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears; for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the Lord; and they shall come again from the land of the enemy. And there is hope in thine end, saith the Lord, that thy children shall come again to their own border."

The quotation as it now stands before the public would make the passage extremely inappropriate to the occasion, so much so that I wish you would make the needful correction, and oblige J. LUFKIN.

Rumford, July 12, 1848.

OXFORD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
Will hold its next session at Norway Village, on Wednesday the 9th day of August next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

EXERCISES.—At half past ten an Address will be delivered by the President, Wm. Wirt Virgin, Esq. Reports on the following subjects: *Examinations in Schools*, by Samuel Waterhouse: *Teaching as a Profession*, by D. P. Stowell: Discussion of the following question, "Do Academies, Colleges, and higher institutions of learning exert a favorable influence on the public Schools." Disputants—*Aff*, E. S. Hopkins: *Neg*, W. H. Vinton.

N. B. Miss Howard's Report published in pamphlet form will be ready for delivery at this session. W. H. VINTON, *Sec'y.*

BLOOD THIS!

Extract of a letter from [illegible] Dr. Brodie of [illegible] Physicians and others [illegible] great efficacy, who have heard of the WONDERFUL VIRTUES of this most truly valuable Compound. This Medicine is much the cheapest preparation of Sarsaparilla now in use, as it comes in bottles about four times the size, and at no higher price.

Extract of a letter from St. Johns, N. B.

Mr. Brown—Dear Sir,—Please send me by the bearer, two dozen of your Extract of Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. I wish to give them a trial in my practice. I have seen two or three cases where they have had admirable effect in purifying the blood, after all hopes of recovery have been given up. One of the cases was a gentleman that was cured of the Salt Rheum, after suffering 15 years; the other was a lady that had suffered every thing from the Scrofula disease—she had used every thing that was ever recommended to her, without effect. Your bitters cured her by only taking them two months. Yours respectfully,
J. BURTON, M. D.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to think or provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserving.

The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks—and caused unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar," "Cherry Syrup," "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Wild Cherry Cordial," and sundry other compounds: to which they attach a long string of "puffs." But of such compounds we know nothing. It is WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY alone that performs the cures. Let them not deceive you.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally. 9

MARRIAGES

In Canton, on the 25th ult., Mr. Enos C. Dillingham, of Dixfield, to Miss Castella Jones, of Canton.

In Stoneham, 27th ult., Mr. Orin Walker to Miss Selome A. Durgin.

DEATHS.

In Oxford, Mrs Jerusha Holmes, Widow of the late James Holmes, aged 78 years.

In Bethel, 10th ult., Mary T., wife of Samuel H. Chapman, aged 29.

Oxford Normal Institute.

THE SECOND SESSION of this School will commence on Monday, the FOURTH day of September next, and continue *twelve weeks*.

This Institution is located in the shire town of Oxford County—in the pleasant, industrious and moral village of South Paris.

The building is new, elegant, sufficiently capacious to accommodate several hundred students, and has a delightful situation.

The Normal Institute will, as its name indicates, afford Teachers of Public Schools, proper advantages for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of Teaching, while it offers to the Academic Classical student opportunities similar to those that are to be had in Academies of the highest standing.

[illegible] Lectures on Teaching the evening winter [illegible] Lectures to attend this School, the [illegible] Teachers [illegible] according [illegible] Saturday [illegible] will be held at the [illegible] of Sept. [illegible] Teachers of Normal Music, [illegible] have been [illegible] Instructors [illegible] Penmanship [illegible] extra charge.

TUITION.

[illegible]

No [illegible] admitted [illegible] than half a Session [illegible] any deduction made for occasional absences, except in case of sickness.

Boarding in families, including washing, fuel, &c., can be had [illegible] per week, $1,25 for males, and from $1,00 to 1,25 for females. Besides, students may board themselves at a considerable saving of expense.

TEACHERS.
L. P. HINDS, A. M., *Principal.*
B. F. RANDALL, *Assistants.*
A. L. HERSEY,
South Paris, July 17th, 1848. 3w11

Steam Boat Line.
PARIS AND PORTLAND.

THE proprietors of the Harrison Stage Line [illegible] respectfully notice that their Stage [illegible] Harrison on Thursdays and Saturdays, immediately on arrival of the Steamer Forest, and passing [illegible] way and South Paris, arrive at Paris Hill [illegible] P. M. Returning, leave Paris Hill [illegible] two hours and [illegible]

Fare from Portland to [illegible]
" " Harrison to [illegible]
" " " to South Paris
" " " to Norway

N. B. Passengers on this route will arrive there at 12 o'clock, m.
JOSHUA BOWLES.
Harrison, July, 1848.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—July 15, 1848.

TAKEN on Execution, Geo. W. Springer vs. Lucy C. Wright, and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the twelfth day of August next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Tavern of William Cields in Livermore in said County, all the right in equity of redemption which Lucy C. Wright of Roxbury, has, or had at the time of the [illegible] attachment, in the following Farm on which she now lives in said Roxbury, the same having been conveyed to her since dead, by said Wright to Abel Monroe; said deed dated February 20th, 1846, and recorded in the Register of Deeds Office for the County of Oxford, Book 75, Pages 405 and 406, to which deed reference is had for a more particular description.

JOHN MONROE, Jr., Dep. Sh'ff.
11

PRESSEY & BARROWS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Furniture, Chairs, &c.,
NORWAY VILLAGE, Me.
8

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of CHARLES DUNHAM, Administrator of the estate of *Lemuel Dunham* late of Hartford in said county, deceased, praying his discharge on the account of ill health, and that some other suitable person be appointed Administrator of said estate in his stead,

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of DOLLY GAGE, Widow of *Daniel Gage* late of Bethel in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel on the [illegible] day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

DANIEL BEARCE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of *Gideon Bearce*, late of [illegible] in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of RUFUS K. GOODENOW, Administrator of the estate of *Joseph Merrill*, late of Paris in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all the Real Estate of said deceased, as will produce [illegible] and [illegible] dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford on the thirty-first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of BETSEY JONES, Widow of *Harmon Jones*, late of Turner in said county, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to set out her Dower in the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford on the thirty-first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SAMUEL HOLMES, Guardian of *Everett H. Knox*, [illegible] of Peru, having [illegible] his first account of his administration of the estate of said Ward,

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of ZEMIRA J. RICKARDS, Widow of *Martin Rickards*, late of Turner in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner on the twenty-first day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K SHAW, Register.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction or private sale, on Saturday, the twelfth day of August next, at two o'clock P. M., at the Store of Cutter & Leavitt in Lovell, all the Real Estate whereof

JOHN C. FARRINGTON,
late of Lovell, deceased, [illegible] sale as a partial sale would greatly injure the residue, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said Estate consists of the Homestead farm of said deceased, in Lovell, with reversion of the Widow's Dower, and the Enos Heald farm, so called, situated in Lovell.

JONATHAN S. FARRINGTON,
Adm'r on said Estate.
Lovell, June 28th, 1848. 9

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction or private sale, on Saturday, the twelfth day of August next, at two o'clock P. M., at the Store of Cutter & Leavitt in Lovell, all the Real Estate whereof

JOHN C. FARRINGTON,
late of Lovell, deceased, [illegible] sale as a partial sale would greatly injure the residue, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said Estate consists of the Homestead farm of said deceased, in Lovell, with reversion of the Widow's Dower, and the Enos Heald farm, so called, situated in Lovell.

JONATHAN S. FARRINGTON,
Adm'r on said Estate.
Lovell, June 28th, 1848. 9

[illegible] Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

[illegible] Petition of BETSEY JONES, Widow of *Harmon Jones*, late of Turner in said county, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to set out her Dower in the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford on the thirty-first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

[illegible] Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

[illegible] Petition of RUFUS K. GOODENOW, Administrator of the estate of *Joseph Merrill*, late of Paris in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all the Real Estate of said deceased, as will produce [illegible] and [illegible] dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford on the thirty-first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

[illegible] Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

[illegible] Petition of DOLLY GAGE, Widow of *Daniel Gage* late of Bethel in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel on the [illegible] day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

[illegible] Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

[illegible] Petition of [illegible] Executor of the last Will and Testament of *Gideon Bearce*, late of [illegible] in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K SHAW, Register.

[illegible] Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

[illegible] Petition of ZEMIRA J. RICKARDS, Widow of *Martin Rickards*, late of Turner in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner on the twenty-first day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K SHAW, Register.

Sale of Real Estate.

[illegible] on the Court of P[illegible] will be sold at [illegible] on the premises [illegible] on the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, the following described Real Estate of

NATHANIEL ETHRIDGE

late of said Bethel, viz: [illegible] and to the following [illegible] [illegible] of the Widow's dower, viz:—A certain [illegible] of land situated in the said Bethel, with the buildings thereon, being the late residence and home of the said Nathaniel Ethridge, for the payment of the just debts, charges of administration and incidental charges.

MARY ETHRIDGE, Administratrix.
Bethel, July 4th, 1848. 9

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOSEPH McALLASTER, late of Paris,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

R. K. GOODENOW.
Paris, June 27, 1848. 9

To the Hon. JOB PRINCE, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, of Bethel in said County, one of the Trustees of Gould's Academy in Bethel, would respectfully represent that the Trustees of said Academy are residuary legatees named in the last Will and Testament of Rev. Daniel Gould, late of Rumford in said county, deceased—that Peter C. Virgin was named in said Will as Executor of said Will, jointly with one Edward Hood, who after the death of said Gould, declined accepting the trust of Executor, and therefore the said Virgin accepted the trust of sole Executor of said Will, and as such was duly qualified and gave bond according to law: that an action of the case is now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court in and for the County of Oxford, in the name of said Virgin, in his said capacity of Executor, against the said Hood;—that said action was commenced for the benefit of the Trustees of said Academy as residuary legatees as aforesaid; that the said Trustees, since the commencement of said action, have ascertained, and now fully believe that, for the successful prosecution of said action, and to fully inform the said Supreme Judicial Court of many of the material facts at issue between the said Trustees and the said Hood, in said action, and for the fuller and more certain ascertainment of what may appertain to right and justice in matters in controversy in said action, the testimony of said Virgin, as a witness in said action, is material and indispensable; that said Virgin has, since the acceptance of said trust of sole Executor resigned his said trust and filed his resignation thereof in said Probate Court on the fifteenth day of October A. D. 1846; that for reason of all which, the said Virgin has evidently become unsuitable to discharge the duties of said trust: wherefore your Petitioner, in behalf of said Trustees, prays this Honorable Court, after due proceedings had in relation to the premises to accept of the resignation of the said Virgin, and to discharge or remove him from his said trust, and also to appoint some suitable person to be Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of the goods and estate of the said Daniel Gould.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represents AMOS MURRY of [illegible] grandfather and friend of *Mary Abby Hood, Ann Jane* and *Harriet Maria*, minor children of [illegible] late of Turner in said county, deceased, that said minors are interested in the homestead of their late Father, that they are the owners of [illegible] with the dwelling house and other buildings [illegible] deceased were situated, that he has received from Alden Jones the offer of seventy dollars for said minors interest in said land, and that said offer is advantageous to said minors, and that the interest of all concerned will be best promoted by an immediate acceptance of the same, and the proceeds thereof put at interest for the benefit of said minors; wherefore he prays that he may be authorized to accept said offer and sell and convey said Estate as the Statute in such cases provides.

AMOS MURRY.
Turner, June 26th, 1848.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, on the thirty-first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represents the subscriber, Guardian of *Francis M. Stevens, Augustus C. Stevens, Lotisa M. Stevens, Daniel B. Stevens, George D. B. Stevens* and *William E. Stevens*, minor children of your Petitioner, that said minors have an interest in a small parcel of real estate situated in South Paris Village, consisting of a house and one acre of land, which interest is a reversionary estate, their mother owning a life estate therein—that as at present situated said property is comparatively unproductive to the owners, and it is believed that it would be for the benefit of all concerned to exchange their interest in said house and lot for an interest in a farm which would be more productive; and as a favorable opportunity is offered for such exchange, your Petitioner prays he may be licensed and empowered by this Hon. Court to make such exchange.

THOMAS STEVENS.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford.

ISRAEL FOSTER, of Lovell, in said county, [illegible] respectfully represents that *Phineas Lostam*, late of said Lovell, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1847, being then in full life, by his [illegible] of that date, by him duly executed [illegible] Court to be [illegible] said Israel Foster, by legal and sufficient deed, to [illegible] the following described real estate, [illegible] parcel of land situated in said Lovell, and being the Northerly half of No. two [illegible] the fourth (4th) Div. of lots in said town [illegible] that your Petitioner [illegible] A. D. 1848.

ISRAEL FOSTER.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg on the first day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

CHARLOTTE H. TUELL, late of Paris,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ABIATHAR TUELL.
Paris, June 27, 1848. 9

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, of Bethel in said County, one of the Trustees of Gould's Academy in Bethel, would respectfully represent that the Trustees of said Academy are residuary legatees named in the last Will and Testament of Rev. Daniel Gould, late of Rumford in said county, deceased—that Peter C. Virgin was named in said Will as Executor of said Will, jointly with one Edward Hood, who after the death of said Gould, declined accepting the trust of Executor, and therefore the said Virgin accepted the trust of sole Executor of said Will, and as such was duly qualified and gave bond according to law: that an action of the case is now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court in and for the County of Oxford, in the name of said Virgin, in his said capacity of Executor, against the said Hood;—that said action was commenced for the benefit of the Trustees of said Academy as residuary legatees as aforesaid; that the said Trustees, since the commencement of said action, have ascertained, and now fully believe that, for the successful prosecution of said action, and to fully inform the said Supreme Judicial Court of many of the material facts at issue between the said Trustees and the said Hood, in said action, and for the fuller and more certain ascertainment of what may appertain to right and justice in matters in controversy in said action, the testimony of said Virgin, as a witness in said action, is material and indispensable; that said Virgin has, since the acceptance of said trust of sole Executor resigned his said trust and filed his resignation thereof in said Probate Court on the fifteenth day of October A. D. 1846; that for reason of all which, the said Virgin has evidently become unsuitable to discharge the duties of said trust: wherefore your Petitioner, in behalf of said Trustees, prays this Honorable Court, after due proceedings had in relation to the premises to accept of the resignation of the said Virgin, and to discharge or remove him from his said trust, and also to appoint some suitable person to be Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of the goods and estate of the said Daniel Gould.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight—

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represents AMOS MURRY of [illegible] grandfather and friend of *Mary Abby Hood, Ann Jane* and *Harriet Maria*, minor children of [illegible] late of Turner in said county, deceased, that said minors are interested in the homestead of their late Father, that they are the owners of [illegible] with the dwelling house and other buildings [illegible] deceased were situated, that he has received from Alden Jones the offer of seventy dollars for said minors interest in said land, and that said offer is advantageous to said minors, and that the interest of all concerned will be best promoted by an immediate acceptance of the same, and the proceeds thereof put at interest for the benefit of said minors; wherefore he prays that he may be authorized to accept said offer and sell and convey said Estate as the Statute in such cases provides.

AMOS MURRY.
Turner, June 26th, 1848.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, on the thirty-first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represents the subscriber, Guardian of *Francis M. Stevens, Augustus C. Stevens, Lotisa M. Stevens, Daniel B. Stevens, George D. B. Stevens* and *William E. Stevens*, minor children of your Petitioner, that said minors have an interest in a small parcel of real estate situated in South Paris Village, consisting of a house and one acre of land, which interest is a reversionary estate, their mother owning a life estate therein—that as at present situated said property is comparatively unproductive to the owners, and it is believed that it would be for the benefit of all concerned to exchange their interest in said house and lot for an interest in a farm which would be more productive; and as a favorable opportunity is offered for such exchange, your Petitioner prays he may be licensed and empowered by this Hon. Court to make such exchange.

THOMAS STEVENS.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

On the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford.

ISRAEL FOSTER, of Lovell, in said county, respectfully represents that *Phineas Lostam*, late of said Lovell, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1847, being then in full life, by his [illegible] of that date, by him duly executed [illegible] Court to be [illegible] said Israel Foster, by legal and sufficient deed, to [illegible] the following described real estate, [illegible] parcel of land situated in said Lovell, and being the Northerly half of No. two [illegible] the fourth (4th) Div. of lots in said town [illegible] that your Petitioner [illegible] A. D. 1848.

ISRAEL FOSTER.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

On the foregoing Petition,

HINTS FOR BOYS. Seven classes of company may be avoided:

1. Those who ridicule their parents, or disobey their commands.
2. Those who scoff at religion.
3. Those who use profane or filthy language.
4. Those who are unfaithful, play truant, and waste their time in idleness.
5. Those who are of a quarrelsome, temper, and apt to get into difficulty with others.
6. Those who are addicted to lying and stealing.
7. Those who are of a cruel disposition, who take pleasure in torturing and maiming animals and insects, robbing birds of their eggs, young, &c.

AN ELOQUENT FIGURE. A Pennsylvania paper, speaking of the Union; says it is like one of those wonderous rocking stones reared by the old Druids, which the finger of a child might cause to vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not move from its place: our Constitution is so nicely poised and ballanced, that it seems to sway with every breath of opinion, yet so firmly rooted in the hearts and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism will break over it in vain.

Education is a better safeguard for liberty than a standing army.

June 12, 1848.

Popular Trade.

Great Bargains from Auction ! !

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 & 92 Middle St., Portland,

HAVE now in store the largest stock of Goods to be found in the city, part of which was bought at the NEW YORK AUCTIONS, and will be sold very low *for Cash.* Our assortment of

CARPETINGS,

is unsurpassed by any in the State. We have very elegant Three Plys, Extra Superfines, Fine and Common. All wool CARPETINGS, for 50 cts.
Painted Floor Cloths, for Dining Rooms, Halls, Ship Cabins, Railroads, &c. put down without a seam.
Straw Matting, Plain, Fig'd and Check'd.
Stair Carpetings, of different styles and widths.

Rugs, Buckings, Stair Rods, Crash.

Lapland and Wool Mats, some very beautiful.
Bedside Mats, new article.

The above Goods will be sold lower than can be purchased in this city.

FEATHERS AND MATRESSES

on hand, of any quality and description, at the *lowest prices.* Old Feathers Cleansed. Old Matresses made over.

DRY GOODS.

A perfect assortment, from a Pin to the best Broadcloth.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Will close our all Wool Cashmere Shawls, at very reduced prices.

Black Silk, Barage, Embroidered Crape, Zephyr, and all kinds of SUMMER SHAWLS, from Auction at very low prices.

VISITE TRIMMINGS, of all kinds.

PARASOLETTES AND PARASOLS

Bought at Auction last Friday, at about one half the cost of Manufacture.

100 Black Silk Parasolettes, 1,75, worth $3.
1 case Fancy colored do., cheap.
1 case Green do., at 1,25, worth 1,75.
1 case fancy do., 1,12, worth 1,50.
100 SUN SHADES, green, and whale bone sticks, worth 75 cents.
Also large sized PARASOLS, all Silk, whale bone sticks, only fifty cents.
Some extra thick Gingham Parasols, 20 cents.
Calico FRINTS, 6d; 4-4 Prints, 12 1-2 cents.
Ginghams " 4 to 8 cts., Patches, 5 to 12 cts.
SKIRTINGS, from 6 to 10 cents: cheap as can be obtained in town.

In conclusion, say that no one can sell goods cheaper than ourselves.

Now is the time to purchase cheap.

June 20, 1848. 6w8

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—June 26th, 1848.

TAKEN on Execution, MOSES KILGORE v. ANDREW M. RACKLIFF, and will be sold at Public Auction on the thirty-first day of July, A. D. 1848, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Cyrus Alder & Leavitt in said Lovell, all the right and interest to a conveyance of the following real estate situated in Stoneham in said County, to wit:—The Westerly half of Lot numbered Eight in the Eighth Range of Lots in said Stoneham, which said Rackliff had on the twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1847, that being the day on which the attachment was made on the original Writ, by virtue of a bond and covenant from Noah Reed of Windham. By which bond the said Reed obligated himself to convey to said Rackliff said described land on payment of Fifty dollars, which has been paid, with the exception of twenty-three dollars payable by the first day of September next.

AMMI CUTTER, Deputy Sheriff.

Lovell, June 26th, 1848. 9

To the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE subscribers represent that the County road as now located and travelled through Township Letter B. in said County by the dwelling house of John I. Bragg to and into township No. 7, Range 1, passes much of the way over land where it is very difficult and expensive to make a good road, that an alteration might be made in part of said road, so as to accommodate the public equally well and save much expense in making and keeping in repair said road.

They therefore pray that the Commissioners would view and if practicable locate an alteration in said road, commencing at the intersection of the County road and making such alterations as upon examination you shall deem expedient between the County road and the bridge across the Magalloway river in Township No. 5, in the 1st Range.

FRANKLIN SMITH & another.

May 10, 1848.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1848.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at John I. Bragg's in Letter B, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of September, 1848, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be published six weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in The Age, printed at Augusta, it being the paper designated by the Printer to the State, the last said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest:—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

6w6 Attest:—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

LOST.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the middle of June last, somewhere between the East and West part of Stoneham, the following notes of hand, viz:

A note given to me by TOBIAS LORD for $45,09, payable in six months from its date, to wit, May 20th, 1848.

A note given to me by BENNING McALLISTER for $65, dated April 22d, 1848, and payable in six months thereafter.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing either of said notes as the makers have been notified of their loss, and to pay the same only to the subscriber. Whoever finds and will return said notes to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded.

STEPHEN A. STILES.

Stoneham, July 5th, 1848. 3w10

NEW GOODS

—AT—

South Paris.

—000—

J. G. ROUNDS & CO.

HAVING taken and refitted the BRICK STORE, formerly occupied by A. HALL, are now opening a prime assortment of

English, French & American

DRY GOODS;

Hard Ware, Nails, Glass,

Molasses, Salt, Fish, Lime, Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

These Goods were bought for cash and being determined to do business on the

Ready Pay Principle,

we flatter ourselves that we can offer our goods to those who may favor us with a call at prices so acceptable that they will be induced to purchase.

We would respectfully invite Mr. Hall's former customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted,

Oats, Beans, Corn, Rye, Pelts, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Shingles, Clapboards, &c. &c.

J. G. ROUNDS,
A. C. DENISON,
C. P. TRUE.

South Paris, May 8th, 1848. tf 1

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her old customers and the public generally, that she has just received a good assortment of fashionable

STRAW, SILK, MOURNING, & FANCY

BONNETS.

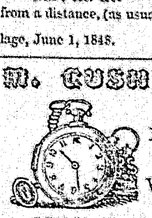
—ALSO—

CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c. &c.

☞ Orders from a distance, (as usual,) punctually attended to.

Norway Village, June 1, 1848. tf 6

WM. M. CUSHMAN,



MAIN STREET, NORWAY VILLAGE

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Is receiving from the city from time to time

New Goods,

of superior quality, which he will sell as CHEAP as can be bought in Portland or Boston, as he buys all his goods

EXCEEDINGLY LOW,

and

SELLS THEM,

with a very little advance,

AT COST.

He has just received an assortment of GOLD and SILVER LEVER, L'EPINE, and common

WATCHES;

BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS;

SPECTACLES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, BEADS, COMBS,

And a great variety of other goods, too numerous to mention. For particulars

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE, ☜

and you cannot fail to find something to suit your taste.

REPAIRING.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleansed and repaired, and warranted.

May 27, 1848. tf 1

CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

—000—

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING CO. would respectfully give notice that they are fitting up a

CUSTOM CARDING MACHINE,

and will be prepared to receive Wool for Carding on Monday, the 5th of June next.

They have purchased new Cards, and are putting their Machines in the best of order. *Perfect satisfaction* will be WARRANTED to those who may favor them with a call. Particular attention will be paid to

CLOTH DRESSING.

From the superiority of their finishing apparatus, and the experience of their help, they feel assured that they will be enabled to finish Cloths in better style than can be elsewhere obtained.

Wood will be received in exchange for work.

Cloths received and returned to the following places, free of expense, viz:

Dennis Morse, Lovell; H. C. Buswell, Fryeburg; A. Grover, Bethel Hill; Lawson & Farrell, Albany; John Holt, Waterford; A. M. Nelson, Bridgton; O. C. Bolster, Rumford; J. F. Howe, Sumner.

WM. DEERING, AGENT.

South Paris, May 20, 1848. tf 4

WANTED,

FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF

HEMLOCK BARK,

Wanted by the subscriber, at South Paris, for which he will pay $2,75 per cord, CASH, on delivery.

LEWIS BRIDGHAM.

South Paris, May 10, 1848. tf 4

E. W. CLARK,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞ All precepts and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 15, 1848. tf 50

Window Sashes.

500 LIGHTS of Double Lip 9 by 12 and 9 by 13 dove-tail Sash, extra quality, glazed and unglazed, for sale by

HUMPHREY & STERNES.

North Paris, April 8, 1848. tf 49

10 CHESTS of NINGYONG, SOUCHONG, and Young Hyson Tea for sale by

Norway, April 20, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

PALM LEAF, and PALM LEAF HATS, for sale by

Norway, April 27 1848. A. C. DENISON. 52

2 CASES SUPERIOR FRENCH MOLE SKIN HATS, for sale cheap, by

Norway, May 1, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

"BE YE CLOTHED."

PETER B. FROST,

Fashionable Tailor,

Norway Village,

TAKES this method to return his acknowledgments to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore, and to inform them and the public generally, that he still may be found at his old Stand, over the Store of A. C. DENISON, where he is ready to attend to all their wants in the CLOTHING LINE, in a manner and on terms that cannot fail to be satisfactory. He employs experienced help, and WARRANTS all work done in his establishment to be finished in the best style and at short notice.

He has just received from Boston and N. York the

Spring and Summer Fashions,

and will "fit up" any kind of garment that the taste of his customers may require.

A good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satins, Vestings, and a great variety of Cloths and Tailors' Trimming, of good quality and afforded at the lowest price, constantly on hand.

CUTTING done to order at short notice.

May 15, 1848. tf 2

ISAIAH KNIGHT,

DEALER IN

Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STOVES, FUNNEL, and WARES, of the most perfect manufacture, and WARRANTED, constantly kept on hand, which will be sold as *low* as can be purchased *elsewhere.*

☞ Any pattern of Stove not on hand when called for will be obtained by first team, if desired.

April 11, 1848. tf 49

PINE AND SPRUCE

CLAPBOARDS!

PINE, SPRUCE, AND CEDAR

SHINGLES!

OF all qualities are now being received, by the subscriber, Agent for manufacturers, who is authorized to sell the same on the most reasonable terms; and he invites those in want to call and examine the same for themselves.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, June 20, 1848. tf 8

Woolen Cloths!!

—000—

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING CO. take pleasure in informing their customers that they have on hand an unusually large stock of

WOOLEN CLOTHS,

which they have intended should be unsurpassed in durability, or style, by any of their previous manufacture, and which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions.

All Cloths sold WARRANTED SERVICEABLE, as those known to be defective will not be offered.

☞ Cloths sold to the TRADE at prices in correspond with the TIMES, and WOOL taken in payment if desired. WM. DEERING, AGENT.

South Paris, June, 1848. tf 6

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms the farm formerly owned by the heirs of Benjamin Frost, situated in the town of GORHAM, one mile from the village and nine from the city of Portland, containing about 125 acres, well divided into Woodland, Tillage and pasturage, and is one of the best farms in Cumberland County.—The farm is well watered, has a good orchard, and the buildings are convenient and in good repair.

The farm is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, within one mile and in full view of the Seminary, rendering it a desirable residence for any who may wish to give their children the advantage of one of the best schools in the state. The terms of payment will be made to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,—

PETER B. FROST, Norway,
Or of SIMEON T. RICE, Portland, or
DANIEL C. LIBBY of Gorham.

May 24, 1848. tf 4

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings, Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 75 cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2. Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter paid.

Also, Mutual Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10 for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height and weight of body, and circumference of person next to the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side.

Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH,
707 Broadway, New York, post paid.

Feb. 28, 1848. 1y47

Food for the Silk Worm.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or the Mulberry Tree, for sale—either the tree or slips.—Now is the time to propagate this valuable tree. The kind here recommended resists cold and frosty winters as well as the apple tree. Slips $25 per hundred. Orders promptly attended to. Apply at this Office.—April 18, 1848. 50

Notice to Farmers.

THE FRENCH LION will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season, at the Stable of the subscriber, in Norway Village.—Farmers and others wishing to raise good horses, are invited to examine this Horse.

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 15, 1848.

New Spring Goods!!

—000—

A. C. DENISON

IS now receiving his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

Norway April 26, 1848. 52

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 34 tf

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

SPECTACLES

A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON,

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. tf48

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ Residence, MECHANIC FALLS, Cumberland Co.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1848. tf 41

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Caldron Kettles, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grind Stone Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are Five sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, No.'s 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.

Four sizes of 3 Boiler (or Rathbone) Do., No.'s 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches diameter.

Two sizes of Parlor Cooks or Elevated Oven Do.

Two sizes of Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.

Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patters, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this region, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it must be conceded is the best Stove out!

They have also, nearly in a state of readiness for use, patterns for an Elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must eclipse anything else in the market.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain plates of all Stoves fall before the rest, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the home manufactured article (other things being equal) a decided preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Ware furnished as above at the shortest notice: and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Sept. 16, 1847. 20

SMITH'S PATENT

Trojan Pioneer Stove,

MANUFACTURED BY

LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.,

1-2 a door North of the Post Office, Augusta.

ALTHOUGH completely adapted for burning Wood, yet with Coal, for all Cooking and Heating purposes, it far surpasses any other Cooking Apparatus that can be produced. It is *surprising* to see the large amount of cooking, of the various kinds, that is done (in the most perfect manner,) with the *small amount of fuel* that it requires.

The oven to this Stove is extremely large, being of sufficient capacity to admit *six large sized pie plates,* or six large loaves of bread, or even the *largest pudding or bean pots in use,* at the same time. In addition to the advantages it has over other Cook Stoves, for boiling, baking, washing, drying, heating irons, &c., it is acknowledged by all who have used it, to have the

Best Arrangement for Broiling & Roasting

that has ever been in use; the steam, from cooking, being carried off effectually.

The parts of this Stove can in one moment's time, be so disconnected as to make *Two Perfect Stoves,* which is of great value in the warm season of the year. In cold weather, these may be connected.

When it is necessary for a fire in the front part of the Stove, it will operate the whole, and have as many kinds of cooking, with less fuel, than can be done in any other manner. Another improvement is a Sliding Damper on the top of the Stove, by which the heat is so completely graduated that the fire can be kept over night, so as to make of it a complete

Air-Tight Stove.

This Stove certainly has many advantages that on other Stove ever yet had. The Ovens are about the only ones in use which will bake well with hard coal,—in most of the Stoves used are so constructed that the Ovens will not bake even with a coal fire. There is another great advantage in the construction of this Stove, in first applying the heat to the bottom of the oven, which causes the bread to rise, and at the same time, thoroughly crusts the bottom; whereas, in stoves which first carry the fire to the top of the oven before it reaches the bottom, the bread will crust on the top before it is sufficiently done through, which prevents the loaf from rising, and causes it to be heavy—the top being crusted hard, and the bottom not sufficiently baked.

All those in want of a first rate Cooking Stove, are particularly invited to call and examine this Stove before purchasing elsewhere, and time and money will surely be saved, as they will decide soon to purchase: the price will be found to be very reasonable. There are a number of sizes, suitable for the smallest family up to those for a public house. They are not at all complicated in their construction, but easily regulated.

☞ For a more particular and full description of the above Stove see large Bills at the Hotels and Stores in the and adjoining towns. Hundreds of names in recommendation of the above Stove could be adduced, if necessary.

For sale at the old stand of the subscribers, opposite Bennett's Hotel, Norway Village, where they can be found Stoves of various patterns, which will be offered low for *Lumber, Wood, Produce or CASH.*

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

CELEBRATED

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA

And Bowel Complaints generally.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

Pike & Osgood,

At 79 & 81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy is designed, it stands before the Public preeminently without a rival. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the Physiological state of the system in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a scientific combination of vegetable agents, admirably adapted to the effectual and speedy eradication of the patient, whether the disease originates from obstructed Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Repletion, or from a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels. Its influence extends to every part of the system, producing a beneficial effect upon all the secretions and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs of the body to their normal state.

☞ For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children, annually, to an untimely grave, it has no equal; and no family ought to be without it.

Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and ROB'T NOYES, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847. tf 15

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AT WHOLESALE,

Corner of Middle and Free Streets

(Between Deering's & Greenough's New Blocks.)

Portland.

☞ Sept. 15, 1847. tf 29

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ATSHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or an form of Pulmonar Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life,* discovered b Dr. Buchan of London, England, test for upwards of seven ears in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of ever form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the *worst possible cases* that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from an of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up b the most distinguished Ph sicians, as *confirmed and incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most deperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Ever famil in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of colds, coughs, tightness of the breast, spitting of blood, pain in the side and back, inflammation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficult breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only source of hope.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 120 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forger.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1ypcamtDFB15

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY

Physical Bitters.

At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speed and effectual remed for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases; jaundice, indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, liver complaints, costiveness, weak and sore Stomach, ulcers and running sores, scalding of the blade, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, or spoke, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, languor, debility, headache, sore eyes, sallow complexion, and all these disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, of the vegetable and very finest flavor, oil to taste. She change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speed and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and bowels, and checking all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the *Magasin de Santé,* (Magazine of Health,) 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agency for Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Upham's Pile Infectuary, Bradlee's Purifying and Preserving Pills, Dr. Jackson's Infallible Expectorant, Bradlee's New England Hair Restorative, Bradlee's Superior Cologne Water, &c.

Also—As above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices.

Also—For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; Edward Mason Portland.—Aug. 17, 1847. 1y15

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy

FOR THE PILES!

☞ **A Cure for Life Secured.** ☜

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; inflammatory and mercurial Rheumatism; impurity of blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of that class of bodily infirmities, as the only really successful remedy that dangerous and distressing complaint to the Piles, ever offered to the American people.

He [illegible] invented by Dr. A. [illegible] of New York city, has much claim for [illegible] application, and will cure in any case of Piles, either Internal or External, more speedily and perfectly than the only thing that will. I know I do not make so bold as to say. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also convenient and easy to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-2 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicines: no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions ☞ A cure for life is guaranteed. ☜

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

D. F. BRADLEE, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Robert Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; Edward Mason Portland.—Aug. 17, 1847. 1y15

Sheet Zinc & Lead

FOR sale at the Old Stand of

WM. E. GOODNOW

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Pine Lumber.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for Doors and Window Sash, for sale by

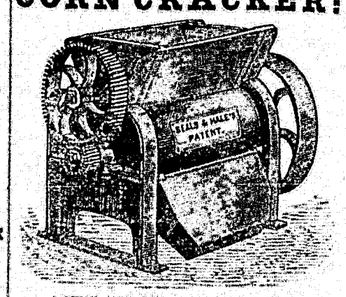
Norway, Dec. 26, 1847. W. E. GOODNOW. 13

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & HALE'S

PATENT IMPROVED

CORN CRACKER:



A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION

For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.

For Grinding the same suitable for Provinder. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Homing, and the use of Stables.

Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Uniformity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn,* as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or every green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also asserted by experienced millers that any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Cobs are cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn alone is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of sixty bushels an hour.—Thus making this machine one of *Economy in Power, Time* and *Money,* as well as *convenience* to the miller.

To the verity of the above statements we annex the following certificates, selected from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Since you were here we have put in operation the Cracker which we purchased of you; and we are happy to say that it works quite as well as you had represented, proving to be just the thing needed for the use for which it is designed. We think that we can grind cobs and corn after passing them through your Cracker, nearly one third quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would say, likewise, that we find it quite a saving to let our clear corn run through in the same way—for, by its beginning to flour nearer the eye of the stone, we can make softer meal. And we can say, that considering the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully.

REUBEN REMIS,
WM. B. WHITNEY

WINDHAM, Dec. 15, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, perfectly to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and also their samp, because it leaves it without any meal, if wished. I should recommend to any miller in want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of these machines, as I think they are before any thing of the kind in use.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT S. SIMPSON.

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1846.

To Messrs Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have noted the time by the watch, and it has broken sixty bushels of corn in one hour. We also saw the operation of one of your mills at Mr. Jenkins' shop in this city, where one-horse power was applied, and it cracked out thirty bushels of clear corn suitable for stable use, in one hour. We hesitate not to say that it will do more work with the same power than any other mill for like purpose now in use.

Yours re-pectfully,

GEO. C. ROUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

The undersigned have seen in operation, and duly examined in this place, with great satisfaction, a new and improved Cob-Corn Mill, for cracking Corn, grinding Bark, Apples, &c., and have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to any thing of the kind, for a similar purpose, that we have ever seen in any part of the country. And to the inventors, Messrs. Beal & Hale, of Lowell, Mass., we deem it willingly award the credit of producing the very article that is so much needed in all Grist Mills, for cracking Corn, Cobs and all;—As by this invention, the Cob, however green, is cut up finer than the Corn, and can be made into Meal by millstones, in one quarter less time than by the common method of grinding after it passes through an old fashioned Rack Mill.

For a Provender Mill, or for grinding up Corn for horses or cattle, without the use of mill stones, we could scarcely think it could excel mills now in use. And for a Bark Mill, and all other uses for which it is designed, we most cheerfully recommend it to the public.

LEVI WHITMAN, } *Proprietors*
EZRA P. BEAL, } *to the*
S. J. SMITH, } *Norway*
EBEN HOBBS, } *Mills.*
SAMUEL AMES, *Miller 49 years.*

And signed by 60 others, citizens of Norway.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM BEAL,

At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams St., Lowell, Mass.

Town rights or single orders disposed of. Also for sale at Lowell by HOBBES, NOURSE & MASON, Corner Hall of the PARKER & WHITE, Nos. 1 to Gerrish Block, Merrimack street.

MR. BEAL is also Agent for the sale of GRIMES'S PATENT SMUT MILL.

Also, for the sale of

PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED GRIST MILLS,

And Rights for the same, in the counties of Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and Belknap, New Hampshire, and Essex county, Mass.

The above machines are believed to be superior to all previous inventions.—July 27, 1847. tf 12

Prints.

100 PIECES PRINTS from 3 3-4 to 16 cents per yard, for sale by A. C. DENISON.

Norway, April 20, 1848. 52

Groceries,

SUCH as Sugar, Coffee, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c. &c., for sale cheap by

Norway, April 20, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

Broadcloths.

GERMAN, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN Broadcloths, Middlesex Cassimeres, Fancy Tweeds and Satinetts, for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. 52

Sheetings and Shirtings.

5000 YDS. Sheetings and Shirtings for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. 52